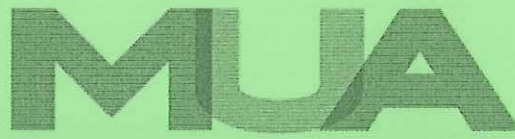


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POST GRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**MDS 510: GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA**

**DATE: 6<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2017**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 60**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **FOUR (4)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **TWO** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **30 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. **Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided**

## QUESTION ONE

**Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Africa, as a continent emerging from the transatlantic slave trade and the colonialism legacy, has been facing governance challenges since the early years of the independence of its countries. African leaders started working for the development vision of Africa since the end of the 1950s and the beginning of the 1960s. They convened to work as a unique and common group to overcome the crucial challenges facing Africa and their fragile states.

The concept of governance presents by itself a definitional challenge. Firstly, the term is broad and subject to varying interpretations and there is not up till now a common definition applied to governance terminology in Africa although there is commonality in the applications of key terms through regional and continental development plans of action, programmes, management systems and mechanisms. There is also a proliferation of governance approaches which are reflected in different titles highlighting specific principles such as engaged, inclusive or shared governance focusing on the participation principle, and democratic governance focusing on legitimacy and voice, direction and leadership, accountability, human rights and fairness. Governance is also labeled as urban, local, national, international, economic, institutional and corporate. Because the debate on governance has over time intensified, some challenges are now constantly openly debated and the ways to address them are shared regularly through statements, conferences, political events, international workshops, and even through institutional surveys. This has produced a growing degree of convergence about the understanding of governance even though the term "good governance" still remains to some extent controversial for some African countries.



**Required:**

- a) Basing your discussion on the issues raised in the case study discuss the governance challenges that African countries need to overcome to achieve developed status (10 Marks)
- b) Basing e your thoughts on the case study analyze the possible effects of poor governance approaches on African countries. (10 Marks )
- c) Given a chance to offer governance expertise to African countries discuss the guidance you will provide. (10 marks )

**QUESTION TWO**

With relevant examples discuss the measures you will put in place to strengthen the weakening democratic process in African countries (15Marks)

**QUESTION THREE**

- a) With relevant examples discuss the measures necessary in countering state failure in African countries. (9Marks)
- b) Analyze the specific roles played by various non state actors in improving governance processes in Africa (6 Marks)

**QUESTION FOUR**

- a) With specific examples evaluate the governance related competencies that can raise least developed African countries to developed nations league. (10marks)
- b) Evaluate the role of global governance in development of African countries. (5 Marks).

